"Falstaff Boy,-Page. Sir? Palstaff. What money have I in my purse?

Page. Seven groats and two-pence Falstaff. I can get no remedy against this consumption of the purse. rowing only lingers and lingers it out, but the disease is-incurable,"

Unfortunate Bir John! so fond of good living with means so slender!-I condole. I'sympathise with thee, merry knight, being in the same predicament myself.

It may be useful to some of you readers, Mr. Editor, to know by what process my purse, once distended by gold and silver, has been thus sweated down-how it contracted this incura-ble consumption. I commenced the world with some advantages: such as family, reputation, property. Finding the world combined against bachelors, partly to please it, partly to please my-self, I got married; and although I did not find matrimony "such great things as it had been cracked up for;" I was pretty well satisfied, until I found my expenses increased in an alarming de gree. "My dear" soon discovered that we wanted a vehicle to ride in. I reminded her of our "chaise and one, the good old style of our country, but preferred a "coach and pair." objected to the cost-chat I could not spare the money .- She replied that neighbour Dash, no richer or better than myself, had a "double carriage." I tried to convince her that this would bring on "double trouble," as well as double expense. "We can drive the chaise ourselves-the chaise costs only one half as much as the coach, and, besides, we have the chaise already-one horse costs and consumes but one half as much as two-and, again, we already have "Dumpling, or whom I have no match, and, there fore, should have to buy a pair, which, you know, are not worth any thing unless they are exactly alike. The coach must have a coachnan, and, in this country of gates, a foot-man, and I "But, my have not them to spare." dear," said she, "you are of a good fa mily as well as myself, every genteel family has a coach-and, you know.

I cannot drive." I urged the example of neighbour Thrift's wife, who could drive, ride on horseback or walk, as might be mos convenient: but she remarked that Thrift did not come of a good family and that this, in her, was all natura enough. How should I look were I to meet Mrs. — rolling in a coach, and I driving Dumpling?" I replied that Mr. — had died a bankrupt, in consequence, as it was thought, of her extravagance, and that the coach she now used was borrowed.

The contest was often renewed; at length, whether from the flattery contained in her argument, or the sake of a quiet house, the coach was brought: and from that moment I date the commencement of my ruin; -not exactly from the cost, but from the style of liv

The importance of a family, in the country, is wonderfully increased, in their own conceit, by a "double carriage."-not a negro on the farm bu feels it, and becomes more proud and worthless .- For a long time little was thought of, by my wife and servants, but sporting the coach and long tail bays. Dumpling was reduced to the ranks; and I could not help thinking that he reproached me every time we met. My plough and cart frequently stood still, when they ought to have been moving for the want of my principle liands, the coachinan and foot tnan. Every thing went wrong. In stead of selling I had to buy corn; in atead of putting out money at interest every year, I had to borrow-to put tny name on the 'Hender's book." The wheat went for necessaries and luxuries -we had a constant round of company; and every farmer knows how that ope rates. I gradually lost my spirits, my good humour, had my misgivings—saw breakers ahead, but did not change my course. At length I was obliged to mortgage my land. After that I re-signed myself to my fate. I formerly delighted in improving it, but who ever improved a mortgaged farm? when it comes to that the game is nearly up—you may almost say "Othello's occupation's gone." Ru in now approached withrapid strides. My credit sunk-my neighbours began to prophecy, friends to be ceremonious and shy, especially at vendues -- some times remarking, accidentally, in my bearing, that they had come to a resulution not to be security for any one.

"Misery makes a man acquainted with strange bed-fellows."—I found it so-numberless evils, nut foreseen, as the result of poverty, were now not only seen, but felt. Shifts for 'raising the wind," and keeping up appearances, were resorted to that I do not like to remember. Friends fell off-creditors pressed my note was no longer current at bank crops, worse and worse. Interest accumulating expenses undiminished—what was to be done?— Lickily one of the serventa (that is the fashicasble phrase misbehaved, and Vinden State of the Control of the C

was sold to a negro trader-it went against my conscience the idea that we had eat him up, though an odd one, haunted me continually. This expedient, not to say crime, served for a time; but although repeated, again and again, it would not do. Suits were brought-judgments, executious and cash sales soon followed, and swept every thing by the board. The pre dictions of my neighbours were fulfilled—they "knew it would be so" pride must have a fall." I took pains to get a good master for Dumpling—as for the bays they were struck off to a jockey, who nicked, and sold them to a spendthrift, who is travelling the same road to ruin.

Adieu, Mr. Editor-avoid "double carraiges" and long tail bays. OLDSCHOOL.

JACKSON MEETING. We are gratified in presenting to our readers the proceedings of a public meeting of the friends and supporters of Gen. Andrew Jackson, held at the Court House in this city, on Tuesday evening last. The meeting was one of the largest ever held for political purposes in this place; and we believe a greater number of the friends of Gen. Jackson were present, than had ever previously assembled in this county for a similar purpose. We assure our friends throughout the Union, that the cause of the people is steadily gaining strength in this state, and that the number of Gen. Jackson's supporters is constantly increasing. For not a man, to our knowledge, has deserted the cause since the last Presidential election; while numbers have united with us in support of the Hero of New-Or-It is true, we have to contend against the power patronage, influence, and treasury of the government; but we have a just and righteous cause on our side, and the issue cannot be doubt-

JACKSON IN OHIO.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Cincinnatti and of Hamilton county, favourable to the election of General ANDREW JACKSON, as President of the United States, held at the Court House, in pursuance of public notice, on Tuesday evening, September 12th, 1826, Calvin Wash ington was called to the Chair, and S. Reynolds appointed Secretary.

Mr. Gazlay, from the committee ap pointed for that purpose, offered the following resolutions, which were read, considered, and unanimously adopted. Resolved, That we consider the e-

lection of ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee; to the next Presidency of the United States, as identified with the dearest and best interests of the people. Resolved. That our confidence in his talents, integrity and patriotism, is in no wise impaired; but has increased since the last Presidential election.

Resolved. That it is with deep concern, we see the whole patronage of the present administration devoted more to objects connected with their own personal advancement, than to the good of the nation; and that this consequence had resulted from the manner 

cession from the family of the Securics, is anti-republican, and fraught with the most dangerous and corrupting consequences.

Resolved, That the continuance of the same person in the office of President for more than four years, has a tendency to produce combinations for office and power, dangerous to the public welfare

Resolved, That we will use our best exertions to procure such an amendment of the Constitution, as shall se cure to the people the election of their President, independent of Congress, & to limit the elegibility to four years. On motion of Mr. Henderson,

Resolved, That a committee of 20 persons be now appointed, which shall be called The Jackson Committee of Cincinnati, for the purpose of promoting the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson to the next Presidency of the United States: and that they have powers commensurate with the object of their appointment-to add to their number; to appoint sub-committees; to hold correspondence with other Jack son committees throughout the Union; and to do every thing which to them shall seem fitting and proper, to pro-mote the cause of the People in choos-

ing their first executive officer.
Whereupon, the following gentlemen were appointed: Morgan Neville, Elijah Hayward, Andrew Mack, James W. Gazlay, Thomas Henderson, Robert T. Lytle, Samuel R. Miller, Stephen Macfarland, Moses Dawson, John Forbes, Jonathan Pancoast, Thomas Smith (of Springfield.) Nicholas Schoonmaker (of Montgomery.) Thom as Morris (of Bethel, James Findlay, Stephen Wood (of Miami,) William Piatt, Arthur Henrie (of Miami,) Lindsly Broadwell (of Reading.) and Samu-

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the new-papers of this city, under the direction the Chairman and Secretary; and that they request other editors, friendly to the election of Gen. Andrew lackson, to give publicity to the same, CALVEN WASHBURK, Chairman

S. Reynolds, Secretary.

The state of the state of the

COM. PORTER. The following letter from Com Forter, who was driven from his native country and her seriles, by Executive persecution, will no doubt be read with interest:

To the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer. Sucksonny, (N. J.) Sept. 1826. this country for Mexico, he sent me a letter containing an explicit avowal of the motives that would govern him in accepting the offers of the government of Mexico, if he should accept the asme; and the circumstances which would impel him to become an exile from his center.

exile from his country.

Towe it to Commodore Porter, that the people of the United States should be inormed of these motives and circumstances: -a duty I can perform in no way more sa tisfactory to the public or to my own feelings, than by sending you a copy of his letter for publication. I am urged to the immediate performance of this duty, by perceiving that certain Editors of newspapers, attribute to the Commodere motives of a mercenary character, in leaving the service of his country, and entering that of Mexico.

I am, with great respect, your.
Ob't and humble serv't; MAHLUN DICKERSON.

Washington, Feb. 19th, 1826. My Dear Sir:-I have been prevented by riety of circumstances from replying to highly esteemed favour of the 12th un-

ssured, Sir, that the interest you en in my concerns, and the wis itments you express with regard to il ever be borne in grateful and pleas-ollection; the more so, as I feel my. to become an exile from my country, and from a service, among the offi-cers of which, there is but one who has served as long as myself. Com. Rodgers was the first Lieute ant, and I was the first Midsnipman, who entered the present Navy, and we served together on board the first trigate that was launched.

Should I determine on accepting the command offered m in the Mexican Navy, They you to be assired that I shall do so under the most thorough conviction, that I should fail in my duty to myself and my country, were I to decline it.

country, were I to decine it.

Resentment for the past, (as some have conjectured,) will have nothing to do with my determination. It is true, I feel that I have been har-hly dealt with; and it is true, I am almost every day made to feel that I am not yet restored to the good will and confidence of the Executive. What is past, I can forgive. The evils of the day I can bear,—but I have the utmost droud of the future. I feel that I have nothing to look future. I feel that I have nothing to look for from the God ament during the present Administration but contumely and niglect. And seeing that here is no controlling or protecting power, to whom I can look for redress, I cannot bear the idea of remaining in a study than the present exposed to treat in a situation to be again exposed to trea ment, similar to that which I have already experienced from the Government.

I have met with much sympathy from my low-citizens in general, many of be's we that I am an injured man, and many gentlemen in Congress have assured me that I should receive from that body pro tection. To this end an ineffectual call has peen made on the Executive for information

I feel grateful for the sympathy of my fel low citizens, and to those in Congress, who wished to protect me; but neither the one nor the other have been able to relieve me ty for the future. The punishment to which I was sentenced, and which I have borne vithout murmuring, has passed off withou any abatement whatever. The Executive has been influenced neither by the voice of the one, nor the call of the other, but to the last, has manifested a rancour which has been increased by every expression of the good will of others towards me. This feeling, which has been bequeathed from one Administration to the other, may remain to may prejudice, an heir loom in the Government of the state o ment, at least as long as I can feel an inter-est in the events of this life. And under est in the events of this life. And under these circumstances, it would, I conceive, be but a useless waste of my time, as well as a voluntary submission to degradation were I to remain longer in the United States' Navy, if I can find honourable and useful employment in that of Mexico.

Let those who would reprove me fo leaving my country to embark in the service of a foreign nation effect that I but pursue my vocation. If a tunnot find employment from the Government here, where can I look for it in this Cautry? My life has been not the New York here on the New York. sion, and am too far advanced to learn a new one. The command sion, and am too far advanced to learn a new one. The command tendered to me is the most hanourable that can be offered. It is the command in chief of the Navy of a young and prospecous republic, in amity with the United States, actuated by the same feel-United States, actuated by the same feelings and intercets, and struggling as she has done against despotisms for the establishment of free principles. Let those who see disgrace in the act, reflect on the unparallelled honours they have bestowed, nay, have heaped on La Fayette for doing the same thing. Why should I be tiggraced by what was considered so honourable in him, De Kalb, Kosciuako, Steuben, ac. ac.! Why is it more disgraceful in me to accept the invitation of the Government of Mexico, than in General Bernard to accept that of the Government of the United States. We all acknowledge the value of his serviceato this acknowledge the value of his services to this country, and I hope and trust Mexito will experience equal beneathron mine, should I accept her offer.

The profession of arms has never been

deemed dishonourable, and whether I go to learn it or to teach it, malignity only can find cause to censure me.

I have served my country with fidelity; my country has treated me with more than kindness. She has estimated my poor exertions far beyond heir value: I shall ever feel grateful for the interest she has manifested for me, and the praise she has bestowed. It will be a severe struggle to separate myself from such a country.

from such a country.

Until recently I have had the happiness to pass through my official life with the entire approbation of the government of that country. But I now find myself, after twenty nine years of constant service, under its bean, for doing all in my sower to support its "honour and interests!"

If the only reward of the hithful discharge of duty, of a laudable delive, to sustain the "honour and interests" in the country is de gradation, and if there is no power to control the Government that indicts the pinaishment, then, farswell friends, farewell to every blessing that this friends, farewell to every blessing that this respectable.

country and this life can afford, if the enjoy ent of them is only to be purchased by de-

ment of them is unly
gradation.

With sentiments of the highest respect,
and with the best wishes for your happiness,
I remain your very obedient humble keryant.

DAVID PORTER DAVID PORTER Hon. M. Dickerson.

From the Philadelphia American Sentinel TO JOHN Q. ADAMS, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Sir: Whatever you may say, or however the partisans of the present administration may attempt to smooth it over, or however a venal press may writhe or labour for may, or office, or distinction, you may rest assured that the whole affair is viewed by the whole nation as a very disgraceful business. The man who lends himself to unworthy The man who lends himself to unworting purposes, or lifts himself up by little arts, or is busied in procuring honours and paying compliments to his own blood, is, too selfish to be called a Republican, is too much lost to every thing like a generous regard for the equal claims of others, to be considered a genuine Democrat; and the ascendenev of such could not, in the end, fail to sink the great and broad grounds of republican rule, as they ought to exist in this country, into a contemptible and a contracted oligarchy. Compared to such a scheme of England is free and liberal; carrying with it the honours of a long prescription and the sustained virtues of men born and educated for dominion, and responsible, at least for their popularity, to good conduct in their own neighbourhood. But here men quit their own homes-they leave any one State (Kentucky to wit!) they forget all the wish es and injunctions of their constituents—ir a word, they meet in Washington, where they sink the very basis of our freedom, (State Rights,) in a plot got up in the Pederal city; and thus it is, that the people are literally choused out of the slightest share in the election of the first officer of the Re public: For the millions of dollars at the disposal of the Chief Magistrate, in the end-less appointments within the reach of his less appointments within the reach of his grasp, I care not a straw, compared with the awful precedent thus created, and the state of affairs which it may slowly induce. If our elections are thus influenced, and the custody of the nation is obtained by such arts, it is downfight nonsense for us to talk of representative government. Even the best conduct, under such a system, is but the shallow pretence of freedom. I would not be forced to like upon ambrosiz, though not be forced to live upon ambrosia, though affair, Sir, you have most gratuitously I admit, expressed a wish to give back to the people the election which should never have been taken out of their hands. Whether this was an honest and earnest declara-tion, or the more rupture of a windgall, time will tell. Eventually you can no more conceal the fact from your country than you could bottle up a tempest. However unworthily you may have gained the goal or your ambition, I do not now exactly ask you to tread back your steps; but I do demand of you, as you dread the indignant virtue of a great and an abused nation, to recommend such measures as may sink for ever even the chance of another job. 1 do not even ask you very earnestly to urge the constitutional period of a four year's president, for that might interfere with certain little lurking desires which still tenant your breast, but I do demand of you, if your unsatiated ambition should again bring you into the public view, to throw yourself upon your country, to keep out of "the house," and, above all, to have no intercourse, direct, collateral, or dishonest, with the crested Kentuckian The contagion of his society is immedicable, not to be cured even by the vespers or the orisons of Prince Hohenlohe!

LYSIMACHUS. From the New-York Statesman.

THE REV. Mr. HOGAN. It is generally known that this per sonage, who once made so great a stir in the Catholic congregations of Philadelphia, afterwards threw aside the gown in disgust, got married and set-tled in Charleston. We learn that he lately came on the fashionable tour to the north, and has been cutting a few fantastic tricks in New-Jersey, Having entered into some dispute, the cause of which is not stated, and is of no consequence, he concluded by challenging his antagonist to a duel. The latter, instead of appearing at the time specified with weapons, second and surgeon, as usual on such occasions brought a warrant, backed by a constable, to arrest the cidevant preacher. for challenging against the statute in such case made and provided. The latter cocked his pistol, set the officer at defiance, and escaped to this city. Here he was thrown into Bridewell as a fugitive from justice. Efforts were made to liberate him, but without effect. At last, by some arrangement, he was released and shipped on board of a Liverpool packet. After setting sail, he told the captain he had been forced to embark, and threatened to prosecute if he was not permitted po return in the pilot boat. After some words on the subject, he was transferred, by his own request, to the ship President, bound out for Charleston. and is now probably at that place. We perceive by one of the morning papers, that a reward is offered for his appre hension and delivery to the authorities of New-Jersey.

From the New-Jersey Mirror of September 27.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE. A friend at Tuckerton, in this counly, under date of the 13th inst. writes as follows:

"Last evening at midnight, the wife of William Penn, in a state of mental derangement shot him in bed. She then reloade the gun, and retreated into the works—they resided near Barne-gat, Mondauth county. She had been subject to melancholy at intervals, for some years. An inquest has been held on the body. Her relations are quite

Romanan.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Packet ship Canada, Capt. Rod. gers, has arrived from Liverpool, for which place the Editors of the New-York Commercial Advertiser have re-ceived papers to the 2d Sept. and Loa-don to the 1st, forether with a great variety of provincial papers to the latest dates, from which we make our ex-

GREAT-BRITAIN.—It is conf. dently alleged that a very evident in-provement has taken place in the state of the trade, in every part of the cast try; but the distress is atill very cost. The returns of the late harvest in

England prove that there now exists throughout the United Kingdom the certain precursors of a scarcity of food. A multitude of peports wen circulated, one of which was that the cabinet had resolved to issue an order in council for the admission of out. peans and peas, of which a great scarcity is apprehended. Wheat and barley it is said are not to be admitted at

The leading members of the British Cabinet, with the exception of Lord Liverpool, who was in Wales, wen summoned to assemble at the foreign with the disturbed districts.

Official intelligence has réached the British Capital of the conclusion of the Burmese war.

We find in the Loudon papers a gratifying official document disued by the Austrian Government, respecting the Austrian Government, respecting the traffic in slaves. The great object of this document is comprised in one single sentence of it. The first tricle runs thus: "Kyery slave shall become free the moment he touches the soil of the shire." Austria, or even one of its ships."

£450,000 in gold bars have been brought to England in the Russian fleet, and transported to London.

There has been a destructive fire in Phenimer's Row, Commercial Road London.

London.

A letter from Trieste, Aug. 14, say

We expect with impatience farthe accounts from the Morea. The captal of a ship which arrived here yesterday from Constantinople, states, that of the 11th July; he heard a violent can nonade near the Island of Samos, and had heard afterwards, that the Captain Pacha had attacked that Island. Pacha had attacked that Island."

Ibrahim Pacha has been sometime engaged in negotiating with the Maino ites, but has not succeeded in bringing them to any terms. They have reined to their mountains:

The Central Greek Committee's Brussels has received information, the four officers of the old French army who, on piete ce of going to Greeze to enter the Carek service, had received ed money from the committee for the support and outfit, had been induce by promises made them at Marseille to engage in the Turkish service, which they had done, without returning the money advanced them by the commit

TURKEY .- The plague rages i several quarters of Constantinaple, does not even spare the Franks has shewn itself on board several res sels in port, and must be on this occa sion, of a very pernicious nature-Three ministers, it is said, has bee attacked with this fatel disease at the hotels. The Courier says, the new from the capital, is of an appallin character. Numerous execution continually taking place. The Sultan appears resolute to exterminate not on ly all who have been, but all who might become his enemies. It seem that the Jannissaries, when in a sur mutiny, extended their hos from the government to the religion their country. The Koran became be object of attack. The book they at stated to have cut in pieces wheren they found it, while their cry was, 'm will not have any-exercise.'

Constantinople, July 25 .- When the Sultan went on the 10th to the mosque to celebrate the holiday of Little Ba ram, a great dejection was observed the peuple. The Sultan was on the occasion accompanied by the new troop in uniform; and on the third day the Bairam, instead of the customer rejoicings, there were grand mances wees at Dolma Backtche of the three backalions of the new troops, with 2 pieces of cannon, which lasted several hours under the direction of the Seraskier. The Sultan and a great number of spectators were present.
Several threatening placards have

appeared in divers places.

RUSSIA The Courier contains long and detailed account of the proparations for the approaching coronal on of the Emperor of Russia. It printed forms resemble those of the late English coronation.

Planters' Bank of Prince-George's County,

George's County,
Sept. 21, 1826.
A dividend of three per cent for
six months ending thin 24th install
was this day declared on the stock of
this Bank, payable to the atpektoiden,
or their legal representatives, as or
after the 28th of the months.

T. T. T. T. Callen.

Bargfand Gazeffe.

electe

Arun

Josep

Richa

Georg

Robe

John

Rezin

Agai

Ant

ANNAPOLIS: THURSDAY, OCT. 5, 1826.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL

g Rain, 1 Moderate, rain evening, 1 White frost, clear, 1 Clear, pleasant, 1 Clear and cold, heavy blow, Clear, moderate, II Clear, smart frost,
II Cloudy, little anow,
II Cloudy, some snow at night,
II hin and alcet,
II hin, moderate Clear, heavy-blow, Clear, hard frost,

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

lear, warm for season

5. Very warm, little rain.

Cloudy, rain,

October 2d, 1826. There will be a meeting of the Exeaire Council on Monday, the 25d Thos: Culbreth, Clerk of the Council.

A meeting of the Directors of the Bed of Public Works, is requested a Barnum's Hotel, in Barnone, on loodsy the 9th Octob Constant.

Joseph Keit Freddent.

Instition of Benjamin Buckmaster

Proclamated by the Governor. Buckmaster is aged about 34 years

best 5 feet nine inches high, light hir and very thin, nearly bald before hort neck, round shoulders, large bo ly for his height, small feet and legs; his eyes, round face, a drooping see, a good set of teeth, down look met, a good set of testin, down look when spoken to, has a quick speech. Hisdress was a blue coat and panta

the Editors who publish the Prochmation are requested to annex the shove description to the same.

B.S. FORREST, esq. of the third ing condidate for a seat in the House Representatives of the U. S. at the election which took place on Monday hst. Mr. Forrest is a member elect of the senate of this state.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

On the evening of the 23d September 1826, the inhabitants of Leonard town met to testify their respect for their exeemed fellow-citizen General James FORREST, deceased-Doctor William Thomas, was called to the Chair, and Filliam H. Mills, esq. appointed Secretary; when the following resolutius were adopted:

Resolved unanimously, That the inhistants of Leonard town entertain-ing the highest respect for the characte of General James Forrest, as a citien and a man, are deeply impress with a sense of those virtues which forn domestic life, and which he so minently possessed.

That they sincerely lament that the oreleating hand of death should thus hre deprived them of so worthy a cifren, whose excellent qualities digniand exalted, whilst they im beneficial and beloved.

That they lament his death as a sehers loss to society and to his country. That as a testimony of respect, they mr crape on the left arm for the period of thirty days,

It was further resolved, that the airman sign these proceedings, atetted by the Secretary, and that the betretary cause the same to be published in the National Intelligencer, and Maryland Gazette.

WM: THOMAS, Chairman. Attest. Mu. H. Mills, Vecretary.

A SAU MISTAKE.

Arattlesnake was about a fortnight ince discovered in the Canal in Warwashk, by an emigrant from the land of 8t. Patrick, who supposing it to be in cel, without any ceremony grappled in celebrates in c he had been bitten three times by the isonous reptile. By a timely applitation, however, the poison was ex-

LARGE SHARK .- We'learn from he Eastport Sentinel that a Shark has been caught up the Cobscook river, in host water, which measures thirty feet a length, and that his liver filled tenters. As this monster, of the deep, was a minute matter of the deep. aned an unusual motion of the water in his passage near the shores, the peo-ple flecked from all quarters believing the sea serpendiad been caught